SHRI AJIT SINGH: Again, this question does not flow from the question originally asked, but water is a problem, everybody recognises that. A task force for linking the rivers has been recently set up under the Chairmanship of Shri Suresh Prabhu. Also many other water conservation measures are being taken up not only in the rural areas but in the urban areas also. Different Ministers within whose purview these things fall, are looking into all these things.

श्री सभापति: यदि और कोई माननीय सदस्य इस संबंध में प्रश्न करना चाहे तो वह कर ले ताकि प्रधान मंत्री जी ने जो स्टेटमेंट दिया है, उसमें स्पष्टीकरण की आवश्यकता ही न रहे।

श्री सतीश प्रधान: सभापति महोदय, मैं कृषि मंत्री जी से सिर्फ इतना जानना चाहता हूं कि सी॰आई॰आई॰ ने जो काम किया, वह उन्होंने स्वयं किया या उनके ऊपर किसी स्टेट गवर्नमेंट ने या सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने कोई जिम्मेदारी सौंपी थी? और सरकार ने इस विषय में क्या कोई शॉर्ट टर्म या लॉंग टर्म योजना बनाई है? अगर बनाई है तो वह योजना क्या है?

श्री अजित सिंह: सभापति जी, सी॰आई॰आई॰ के ऊपर कोई दबाव था या कोई रेस्पान्सिबिलिटी सौंपी गई थी स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के द्वारा, इसकी तो कोई जानकारी मेरे पास नहीं है। सरकार की यह जिम्मेदारी है और हम सब लोगों की यह जिम्मेदारी है कि किसानों के हित में, देश के हित में, ग्रामीण जनता के हित में कदम उठाए जाएं। इस संबंध में जो भी सुझाव होते हैं उन पर हम जरूर विचार करते हैं।

Johannesburg Summit on biodiversity sharing

*442. MISS MABEL REBELLO:†
SHRI B.J. PANDA:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India participated in the Summit on biodiversity sharing and water, sanitation access, held in Johannesburg;

(b) if so, the plans formulated on the subject in the Summit; and

(c) the issues which the Indian delegation managed to press?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI T.R. BAALU): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

†The question was actually asked on the floor of the House by Miss Mabel Rebello.

Statement

(a) The Indian Delegation participated in the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) held in Johannesburg, which considered various issues related to poverty eradication, changing unsustainable patterns of consumption and production, protecting and managing the natural resource base of economic and social development, impact of globalization, health and sustainable development and means of implementation. The Summit *inter-alia*, emphasized the role of partnerships between Government, business and civil society in implementing various outcomes.

(b) Salient features of Johannesburg Plan of Implementation are annexed as Statement-I (*See* below).

(c) India through the Group of G-77 and China voiced concerns of developing countries to reaffirm the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities, ensuring implementation of millennium development goals in a time bound manner including access to water, sanitation, energy and health services, halting and preventing loss of biodiversity. The efforts made by various blocks on imposing disguised trade barriers by way of eco-labelling, life-cycle analysis criterion, and inclusion of core labour standards of ILO were successfully countered by developing countries.

Statement-I

Salient Features of Johannesburg Plan of Implementation

The Plan of Implementation emerged after WSSD is by and large, a compilation of various agreements in terms of reiteration of millennium developmental goals (additionality in terms of targets on sanitation), reaffirmation of the contents of most of the multilateral environmental agreements on biodiversity, desertification, and Ozone depleting substances etc. There was no visible progress in so far as Kyoto Protocol on Climate Change was concerned. The litmus test of this Plan of Implementation lies in its actual implementation by the international community. Salient features of Johannesburg Plan of Implementation are as follows:

Poverty Eradication

Halve, by the year 2015, the proportion of the world's people whose

income is less than $1 a day and the proportion of people who suffer from hunger (*reaffirmation of Millennium Development Goals*).

By 2020, achieve a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers, as proposed in the "Cities without slums" initiative (*reaffirmation of Millennium Development Goal*).

Establish a world solidarity fund to eradicate poverty and to promote social and human development in the developing countries.

Water and Sanitation

Halve, by the year 2015, the proportion of people without access to safe drinking water (*reaffirmation of Millennium Development Goal*).

Halve, by the year 2015, the proportion of people who do not have access to basic sanitation.

Sustainable Production and Consumption

Encourage and promote the development of a 10-year framework of programmes to accelerate the shift towards sustainable consumption and production.

Energy

Renewable energy

Diversify energy supply and substantially increase the global share of renewable energy sources in order to increase its contribution to total energy supply.

Access to Energy

Improve access to reliable, affordable, economically viable, socially acceptable and environmentally sound energy services and resources, sufficient to achieve the Millennium Development Goals, including the goal of halving the proportion of people in poverty by 2015.

Energy Markets

Remove market distortions including the restructuring of taxes and the phasing out of harmful subsidies.

Support efforts to improve the functioning, transparency and information

about energy markets with respect to both supply and demand, with the aim of achieving greater stability and to ensure consumer access to energy services.

Energy efficiency

Establish domestic programmes for energy efficiency with the support of the international community. Accelerate the development and dissemination of energy efficiency and energy conservation technologies, including the promotion of research and development.

Chemicals

Aim, by 2020, to use and produce chemicals in ways that do not lead to significant adverse effects on human health and the environment.

Renew the commitment to the sound management of chemicals and of hazardous wastes throughout their life cycle.

Promote the ratification and implementation of relevant international instruments on chemicals and hazardous waste, including the Rotterdam Convention so that it can enter into force by 2003 and the Stockholm Convention so that it can enter into force by 2004.

Further develop a strategic approach to international chemicals management, based on the Bahia Declaration and Priorities for Action beyond 2000, by 2005

Encourage countries to implement the new globally harmonized system for the classification and labelling of chemicals as soon as possible, with a view to having the system fully operational by 2008.

Management of the natural resource base

Water

Develop integrated water resources management and water efficiency plans by 2005.

Oceans and fisheries

Encourage the application by 2010 of the ecosystem approach for the sustainable development of the oceans.

On an urgent basis and where possible by 2015, maintain or restore

depleted fish stocks to levels that can produce the maximum sustainable yield.

Put into effect the FAO international plans of action by the agreed dates:

— for the management of fishing capacity by 2005; and

— to prevent, deter and eliminate illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing by 2004.

Develop and facilitate the use of diverse approaches and tools, including the ecosystem approach, the elimination of destructive fishing practices, the establishment of marine protected areas consistent with international law and based on scientific information, including representative networks by 2012.

Establish by 2004 a regular process under the United Nations for global reporting and assessment of the state of the marine environment.

Eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and to over-capacity.

Atmosphere

Facilitate implementation of the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer by ensuring adequate replenishment of its fund by 2003/2005.

Improve access by developing countries to alternatives to ozone-depleting substances by 2010, and assist them in complying with the phase-out schedule under the Montreal Protocol.

Biodiversity

Achieve by 2010 a significant reduction in the current rate of loss of biological diversity.

Forests

Accelerate implementation of the IPF/IFF proposals for action by countries and by the Collaborative Partnership on Forests, and intensify efforts on reporting to the United Nations Forum on Forests, to contribute to an assessment of progress in 2005.

Corporate responsibility

Actively promote corporate responsibility and accountability, including through the full development and effective implementation of intergovernmental agreements and measures, international initiatives and public-private partnerships, and appropriate national regulations.

Health

Enhance health education with the objective of achieving improved health literacy on a global basis by 2010.

Reduce, by 2015, mortality rates for infants and children under 5 by two thirds, and maternal mortality rates by three-quarters, of the prevailing rate in 200 (*reaffirmation of Millennium Development Goal*).

Reduce HIV prevalence among young men and women aged 15-24 by 25 per cent in the most affected countries by 2005 and globally by 2010, as well as combat malaria, tuberculosis and other diseases (*reaffirmation of General Assembly resolution*).

Sustainable development of small island developing States

Undertake initiatives by 2004 aimed at implementing the Global Programme of action for the protection of the marine environment from land-based activities to reduce, prevent and control waste and pollution and their health-related impacts.

Develop community-based initiatives on sustainable tourism by 2004.

Support the availability of adequate, affordable and environmentally sound energy services for the sustainable development of small island developing States, including through strengthening efforts on energy supply and services by 2004.

Review implementation of the Barbados Programme of action for the sustainable development of small island developing states in 2004.

Sustainable development for Africa

Improve sustainable agricultural productivity and food security in accordance with the Millennium Development Goals, in particular to halve by 2015 the proportion of people who suffer from hunger.

Support African countries in developing and implementing food security strategies by 2005.

Support Africa's efforts to implement NEPAD objectives on energy, which seek to secure access for at least 35 per cent of the African population within 20 years, especially in rural areas.

Means of implementation

Ensure that, by 2015, all children will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling and that girls and boys will have equal access to levels of education relevant to national needs (*reaffirmation of Millennium Development Goal*).

Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education by 2005 (*reaffirmation of Dakar Framework for Action on Education for All*).

Recommend to the UN General Assembly that it consider adopting a decade of education for sustainable development, starting in 2005.

Institutional Framework for sustainable development

Adopt new measures to strengthen institutional arrangements for sustainable development at international, regional and national levels.

Enhance the role of the Commission on Sustainable Development, including through reviewing and monitoring progress in the implementation of Agenda 21 and fostering coherence of implementation, initiatives and partnerships.

Facilitate and promote the integration of the environmental, social and economic dimensions of sustainable development into the work programmes UN regional commissions.

Establish an effective, transparent and regular inter-agency coordination mechanism on ocean and coastal issues within the United Nations system.

Take immediate steps to make progress in the formulation and elaboration of national strategies for sustainable development and begin their implementation by 2005.

MISS MABEL REBELLO: Sir, the resolutions of the Johannesburg Summit on Biodiversity Sharing are wonderful, very beautiful I would like

to know from the hon. Minister what is the estimated expenditure for achieving these objectives, noble objectives of eradication of poverty, clean drinking water, health for all, education for all? I would like to know: what is the estimated expenditure for this country?What is the source of raising these funds? Have you contacted any international agencies for funding these projects? Are they giving you sufficient amount? If there is shortfall for achieving these objectives, will the Government of India step in? Will they give you sufficient funds to achieve these objectives?

SHRI T.R. BAALU: Mr. Chairman, Sir, we have not yet assessed the source, as far as the Government of India is concerned. But, a rough estimate is about $ 500 billion, as far as the implementation of these projects are concerned.

MISS MABEL REBELLO: Sir, I had put a different question. From where is he getting the fund? Is the fund sufficient to achieve these objectives? If these objectives cannot be achieved by these so-called international agencies—kindly name these agencies—will the Government of India step in to assist in achieving these objectives? Sir, the hon. Minister has not answered my supplementary at all. Not even .1 per cent of my supplementary has been answered.

SHRI T.R. BAALU: Sir, as far as Overseas Development Assistance is concerned, we have many times reiterated our view at the multilateral fora, and the multilateral agencies have agreed to a .7 per cent...

MISS MABEL REBELLO: You name these agencies.

SHRI T.R. BAALU: In the World Summit, they have agreed to assist the developing countries to the tune of .7 per cent

MISS MABEL REBELLO: I am asking something specific to our country. How much have they allocated for our country?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Allow him to reply.

SHRI T.R. BAALU: The developed countries have agreed to give .7 per cent to the developing countries. They were assissting to the extent of .2 to .5 per cent, and even the United States has...(*Interruptions*)

MISS MABEL REBELLO: Sir, I seek your protection. I want a proper answer to my supplementary. He is saying something different.

SHRI T.R. BAALU: Sir, whatever assistance the developing countries have sought is not forthcoming from the developed countries.

MISS MABEL REBELLO: My supplementary has not been answered at all. I am not at all satisfied. They have promised .7 per cent for all the developing countries. I am asking the hon. Minister as to the specific amount allotted for our country. But he has not answered that at all.

SHRI T.R. BAALU: I have already said that it has not been asessed.

MISS MABEL REBELLO: Sir, the Conference was held in August, and we are in December now. Four months have passed, and he does not have the specific figures!

Sir, my second supplementary is this...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have already put four supplementaries.

MISS MABEL REBELLO: Sir, they were part (a), (b) and (c) of my first supplementary. And, the Minister has not answered even a single thing.

Anyway, my second supplementary is this. The tribals have been the traditional preservers of biodiversity. What effort has been made by the Department to document and research this traditional knowledge of the tribals in the last 10 years? And, the Supreme Court had, recently, given a directive to evacuate the tribals from the forest areas. This directive has been issued to the State Government, and the State Government has asked the tribals to leave the tribal areas, the forest areas. Now, where would they go without an alternate arrangement, and how would their knowledge be used by this Ministry?

SHRI T. R. BAALU: Sir, the Biological Survey of India and the Zoological Survey of India have estimated—they have created a data bank of the flora and fauna—that there are 48.000 plant varieties and 81,000 animal varieties. But this process is going on. And, it was only recently, some time during last week, that the Biodiversity Bill has been passed by both Houses of Parliament, and we are making further studies.

SHRI B.J. PANDA: Sir, the *Indian Express* has reported that on the issue of the Resolution on fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from biodiversity, the Indian Delegation managed to get the Resolution through, despite opposition from the European Union and the Group of Countries known as JUSCAN, namely, Japan, the United States, Canada

and New Zealand. The media has also reported that the developed countries owe a debt, an ecological debt, to the developing countries, because the level of ecological damage. Today is largely attributable to the developed countries. Sir, on this account, I would like the Minister to clarify whether there is any scope for India to receive financial assistance from the developed countries or any other benefits arising out of the usage of biodiversity.

SHRI T. R. BAALU: Sir, this is what I had answered ealier. The Overseas Development Assistance is not coming forth as expected. This is what I want to insist upon. We are pressing the developed countries, G-77 plus China, in the multilateral fora. We have pressed hard on this issue, and we are expecting a positive resolution.

SHRI MANOJ BHATTACHARYA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, Mr. Rajiv Bhatia, the Parliament Representative in UNEP and UNCHS, speaking on behalf of G-77 countries plus China, acknowledged the need for a view of environment governance. At the same time, he said, in those countries in which sustained economic development and poverty eradication were the main priorities, the review process should be carried out, in line with the concept of sustainable development. Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister, through you, whether he has corroborated the feelings of the permanent representative of India in United Nations Environment Programme and also in United Nations Centre for Human Settlement Habitat.

SHRI T.R. BALLU: The matter has been dealt with in multilateral discussions many times and as far as Indian environment is concerned, we have not accepted it.

DR. KARAN SINGH: Sir, having been on the Indian delegation to Stockholm, 30 years ago, in 1972 and having seen Rio and Johannesburg, I would like the hon. Minister to clarify one point. Poverty eradication, energy, water sustainability and health, are,in any case, part of our developmental plan. We do not have to go to Johannesburg to learn this. The point is, what incremental advantage in our planning or in our implementation will we gain as a result of Johannesburg Summit?

SHRI T. R. BAALU: The hon. Member has just said that in 1972, at the Earth Summit, we have adopted a resolution as far as human development

is concerned. In the year 1992, we had considered the issues of environment and human development and the follow-up action has been taken in the WSSD at Johannesburg. Sir, the question pertains to ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not disturb.

SHRI T.R. BAALU: Sir, as far as WSSD is concerned, as to what concept/activity has taken place at Johannesburg, it is a continuing process from 1972 to 1992 and 2002. It is a continuing process. As far as the incremental advantage of the action which we have taken is concerned, actually, Sir, the WSSD has considered that sanitation is one of the main components which has to be include in the ongoing multilateral discussions. And we have also mentioned some targets in the WSSD for poverty eradication, like reducing the number of people who are living in extreme poverty, whose income is below one dollar, by half by the year 2015, achieving universal primary education by 2015, reduction of infant mortality rate by 2015 ...(*Interruptions*).

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not disturb.

SHRI T.R. BAALU: These are the incremental achievements which have taken place in WSSD. And it also targets reduction of maternal mortality rate by three quarters by 2015, reduction of HIV and AIDS cases and prevention in most affected countries by 25 per cent, arresting further loss of biodiversity and so on.

Ecological havoc in Aravalli Hills

*443. SHRI KARNENDU BHATTACHARJEE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be please to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the newsreport captioned, 'Ecological havoc in Aravalli Hills', published in the Time of India, dated the 1st November, 2002;

(b) whether Government have drawn up any plan to stem the rapid exploitation of the Aravalli Hills, to meet the growing urban requirements; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?